

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH.
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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

50,573

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of November, 1911, was 50,573.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed to my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1911.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Goodbye, 1911!

Yes, girls, it's to be a Leap year.

To be sure, some who are for peace still prefer to fight for it.

What's in a name? Watch where W. Morgan Shuster lands and see.

Of course, this last one to the health of the New Year doesn't count.

Watch old man R. E. Morse climb up on the front seat, next to the driver.

One thing Mr. Bryan may never hope to become is the "Four-Time Winner."

The failure of Success Magazine again shows how much easier it is to preach than to practice.

The ideal day in politics will be the day when there will be room at the pie counter for all.

In making your New Year resolutions, why not look over the old ones to see how many you can use again.

Thieves have stolen 1,000,000 feet of lumber in New York. Another instance of conservation not conserving.

To write 1912 required the use of only two numeral characters. That will not happen again until the year 1918.

John Bigelow lived to be 95, but at that he did not outlive all the regiment of "youngest soldiers in the civil war."

The new Nebraska pardon board must be working overtime, and devoting most of its attention to "murderers' row."

Only four Chicagoans were hanged during the Christmas week, but with the New Year hope is held out for improvement.

Speaking of our "new" court house, specify which you mean, the one facing on Farnam or abutting on Harney street?

The next worst thing that can happen to a public man is to have an ugly old dotter bob up to annoy him at the wrong time.

The Nebraska Bar association has resolved for reform of the courts. It might produce quicker results by starting a reform of the bar.

Dr. Mary Walker's notion that the collar button is driving men insane probably comes from her mistaken idea that all men sit on their necks.

New York's answer to the New Theater that it did not care to pay for dramatic education probably would be the answer of most American cities.

Evidently Count Boni does not want the pope's sanction to his divorce half as bad as he wants a bigger piece of that rapidly dwindling Gould money.

Jack Johnson may hardly ask for a hero medal for saving that woman from his auto wheels. If he had not performed as he did he would have been arrested.

The scientists wisely hold their society meetings at Washington during the recess of congress and thus insure the limelight section of the stage for themselves.

The more the intricacies of that presidential preference primary law are looked into the greater the wonder grows at the limitless possibilities of its marvelous mechanism.

The Turning of the Year.

The turning of the year is the signal for ringing out the old and ringing in the new. At precisely midnight on the thirty-first day of December an annual milestone of time is supposed to be passed and a new stretch of life's highway opened up which will take twelve months to traverse.

But the particular day or month from which we count ourselves out of one year into another is largely arbitrary and imaginary. We count the years by decades, centuries and cycles, although there is no reason except that of convenience why we should not count them by dozens or scores. The duration of the year marks the time consumed by the revolution of the earth around the sun, but there is no particular reason why we should begin our measurement at midnight on the thirty-first day of December any more than at any other fixed position in the orbit, except that our present calendar has through custom and general acceptance come to govern throughout the civilized world.

Each person could with propriety, as he does in a degree, begin with his own birth in the reckoning of years. But that would make practically as many calendars as there are human beings, and none of them precisely alike. Each country and each church could have its own calendar, as many of them have for their own uses, or the years could be reckoned, as they once were in old-world monarchies, from the accession of the ruling sovereign.

It was the absolute need of a uniform time code to fix passing events and to define future acts that has given us a universal calendar, and that is why the turning of the year is celebrated at practically the same moment, allowing for distance variations, around the whole circle of the globe.

Are the Treaties Inconsistent?

If Colonel Roosevelt's article in the current Outlook is the explanation of his attitude toward the pending peace treaties, his opposition is based on the objection that the termination of the Russian passport treaty is inconsistent with our declaration in favor of arbitration of international disputes. Of course, he uses more trenchant language, for he declares that "it is an irony of fate for this nation to support the amended arbitration treaties at the same time that we abrogate the Russian treaty, and to do so is to put this nation in a thoroughly false and discreditable attitude."

Yet with the most careful reading we fail to catch the point of Colonel Roosevelt's argument or to see anything inconsistent, much less hypocritical, in the action on the passport treaty and the negotiation of the proposed arbitration treaties. In the passport matter neither Russia nor the United States made any overtures toward arbitration, but, on the contrary, we merely took advantage of the cancellation clause, which we could have utilized at any time with or without any grievance or excuse whatever. There were supposed to be mutual advantages to the two countries in the Russian treaty, but we came to the conclusion, after years of remonstrance, that, as construed and applied by Russia, the advantages were not worth preserving at the cost, and preferred to wipe the slate clean and begin anew or go along without a treaty, as we did before 1912. Had there been a submission of the points in dispute to arbitration at the instigation of either the United States or Russia, the cancellation clause of the treaty would still have been open to both parties whenever they might see fit to withdraw from the terms of the agreement.

What, then, is there in the denunciation or termination of the Russian treaty that belies our desire to achieve world peace by arbitration? If we should voluntarily abandon all our treaties of trade and intercourse with all the nations of the earth we could still be sincerely devoted to the cause of peace through arbitration, and honestly ready to submit our differences with other peoples to the adjudication of some international court.

College Aeronautics.

A Boston professor predicts that courses in aeronautics will soon be established in our universities to teach young men the art of flying and building airplanes. Of course, the professor may possibly have misread the signs of the time and made a false prediction, but assuming that he has not erred, one may only observe that his idea is that the subject will be justified as a practical application of science.

Entirely too much high flying and aeronautics prevail in some colleges and universities already. This very fact is the basis of common criticism. The condition has been overdrawn, of course, by drastic and unfriendly criticism, but that there is ground for unfavorable comment may not be denied. The average curriculum of higher education today needs more to be brought nearer the earth than elevated into the air; it needs to be made more intimately responsive to the needs of everyday life than pushed off further into

ethereal realms. The boys and girls of this country who are fortunate enough to attend a college or university have about as much use for a knowledge of aerial navigation as a wagon has for the proverbial fifth wheel. They might as well be taught to build air castles as airships or aeroplanes.

The spectacular in college education tends to bring into ridicule and contumely the very cause of higher education and gives color to the denunciations of higher education as worthless and useless.

A Year of Philanthropy.

The year just closing exceeds any in history except 1909 for the giving away of money for philanthropic purposes. According to the figures recently compiled by the editor of the New York World Almanac, the benefactions of 1911 amount to \$180,000,000, while those of 1909 came to \$175,000,000. What momentous results can be achieved with such stupendous sums of money! No one should stoop to impeach this fine genius of giving by saying that it represents the effort of the old man of wealth to square himself to meet the dimensions of the needle's omniscient eye. It puts a better bow on life's goodness to say, rather, that every dollar stands for a real desire to help those less able, but willing, to help themselves. The objects of our philanthropy range from small local cases to the great eternal purpose of universal peace, for which Mr. Carnegie set aside \$10,000,000.

Measured in dollars and cents, Andrew Carnegie led for the year and leads for all years in this giving. Thus far, at the age of 77, he has donated \$221,000,000 to public uses, giving away \$40,000,000 during the year.

Rockefeller's publicly announced gifts this year have not amounted in all to more than \$3,000,000, of which \$1,345,000 went to the University of Chicago and \$1,000,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City.

The third largest individual giver was Frederick C. Hewitt, who left \$2,000,000 to the Post Graduate Medical school and hospital, and \$2,000,000 to the Little Missionary Day nursery, both New York institutions.

Joseph Pulitzer bequeathed more than \$3,000,000 to public uses.

Prominent women were large givers to public purposes. Mrs. Russell Sage provided \$300,000 for a new dormitory at Cornell university. Among her other donations were \$150,000 to Vassar college, \$45,000 to Princeton university and \$100,000 to the New York Exchange for Women's Work.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave \$600,000 to the hospital department of the Southern Pacific railroad company, and \$125,000 to Yale university.

The philanthropy of 1911 makes a formidable showing.

The Strike on Trial.

Much interest attaches to the government action against three railroad strike leaders, who are to appear for trial in the federal court at Danville, Ill., this week. It is taken as the first move to test the application of the Sherman anti-trust law to labor unions, to determine whether or not a law that has operated to prevent monopoly of industry by commercial and industrial corporations may also be so operated against a labor organization. Opinion differs. Labor leaders, of course, hold, as do many political leaders, that unions of workmen and combinations of capital do not stand in the same relation to this law. If, therefore, this case is brought to test the point it is fraught with great significance and may be awaited without further attempt to settle the matter in ex parte fashion.

But, aside from this, the strike as the union's weapon of defense must sooner or later go. It certainly is unsuccessful. It has failed in too many instances to serve either the ends of justice or the purpose of success. It does not commend itself, even to the union man, as anything better than last resort. Its staunchest exponents dare not argue that it is the best method by which labor may wage a controversy with the employer. The employer would be as happy as the employer, no doubt, to settle disputes some other way than by laying down his tools and indulging in an indefinite period of distressing idleness. The strike is not at all in keeping with the spirit of the times. It rejects the principle of amiable arbitration and immediately arrays the contending parties in hostility toward each other, which is the best way to prolong the controversy and the poorest way to settle it. It engenders ill will and vindictiveness which, as has been often demonstrated, too frequently lead to tragic consequences.

We may never hope to see the day when disputes will not arise between employer and employee, but if industry is to keep pace with the progress of the day it must find a better method for settling its disputes than by the strike, cruel in its character and obsolete in its application. But,

of course, mutual concession is all that will ever bring this about.

Getting Even is a Poor Life Purpose.

The man who lives to punish an enemy has a poor excuse for existing. Getting even, wreaking revenge, is too mean a purpose for a noble life to set itself to. No large heart or mind has room, and no life that is worth while finds space, for such a passion. It is a mistaken notion to imagine that strength of character is denoted by inexorable hate or unyielding vindictiveness. They are the signs of a weak character, of a small soul. How can elements that corrode and burn and disintegrate at the same time build up? That is what the elements or the passions of revenge and hatred do. They leave the life that harbors and nurtures them bereft of substance that was essential to growth and development.

Lofty ideals cannot live in an atmosphere that breathes the incense of sordid purposes. Deeds worth doing never come from a hand that devotes itself to such connivance. The man who cannot rise above personal injury, to say nothing of pique, is too lame a creature to reach a high round of usefulness. All law contemplates some offense and some pain, and no one is above law. But law that punishes does not act from the spirit of revenge. The parent who chastises a child in anger has done worse than "spare the rod and spoil the child." That is 'not the purpose of parental oversight. It is not the purpose of civil law to wreak vengeance, but to visit justice where it is due. The state holds no grudge against the meanest criminal. Why should individuals demand more than the state?

Ideal Vacation Weather.

Do Willie and Mary and Harold and Hortense really appreciate the fine vacation weather old Santa Claus brought them? It is a peculiarly constituted child who does not look forward to the Christmas holidays with gleeful anticipation of the grand old winter sports of coasting and skating. Omaha children have certainly every reason to be delighted thus far with their vacation, for the snow and the ice could scarcely be more nearly ideal for their accommodation and pleasure.

The ponds and the lakes in the parks and the hills in various sections of the city have been in rather constant use, too, and will be until the last bell rings for school to take up. The temperature has been just crisp enough to put a fine edge on the season and send a ruddy glow to the cheek. With due observance of natural laws and means of protection, the young folks should enjoy the best of health while enjoying the best of sports these days. They who live in countries where such old-fashioned winters still come are fortunate, indeed, for there is no more exhilarating and enjoyable out-of-door pastime and exercise than skating and coasting. It is good for the old as well as the young, and the grown-ups probably would be richly repaid to leave their work long enough to go now and then and share the youngsters' fun, especially on the ice. Men and women used to skate much more than they do now, but if they will not avail themselves of the joys of an ideal winter season the children will and should.

The Harvard Boys.

The occasional visit of Harvard is always a red letter event. The great university has been directly represented in Omaha heretofore by those who speak either for its educational value or for its full mature significance of American citizenship. One recalls the visit to Nebraska not long ago of President Charles W. Eliot, famous in education, in letters, in philosophy, in public affairs, and who has put a girle around all literature on a five-foot shelf. And one will never forget the more recent coming and going of that Harvard exponent of strenuous citizenship, Theodore Roosevelt. These high-brows and men in action represent the finished product of Harvard university. In our own midst dwell also graduates of Harvard exemplary as citizens. Just now we are witnessing undergraduate life in the making, if not in all its glory, at least in part, of its effulgence through the visit of the Harvard Glee, Mandolin and Banjo clubs, to bring Omaha in touch with the college at play, or, rather, as it amuses itself.

While the campaign for earlier closing of retail stores Saturday nights is to be pushed by the women, the men will not stand in the way. If the women can bring themselves to do all their downtown shopping before 9 o'clock at night, there will be no incentive for the men to stick it out longer.

China will not know how to appreciate its republic until it advances to the stage where its women demand the votes under the war cry of "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

Judging by the amount of space devoted to favorable comment, ex-Governor Folk continues to hold top place in the Commoner's list of presidential favorites. Stick a pin here.

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

DEC. 31.

Thirty Years Ago—

In the county court proceedings were commenced in the name of the Omaha & Southern railroad for the Burlington & Missouri to condemn the river bottoms between Farnam and Harney streets preparatory to converting it into depot grounds.

Councilman Hank Hornberger received a handsome present from his employer, Mr. Stephenson, and William Poase, in the shape of a \$25 gold piece, on one side inscribed, "A Happy New Year from Gus to Henry," and on the other side an exact copy of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder company's model to Mr. Hornberger on the occasion of that company's anniversary.

Omaha's city treasurer, Samuel G. Mallette, died suddenly this afternoon at his residence, 1810 Burt street, from congestion of the brain. He was 56 years old and was assistant treasurer of the Union Pacific shops when elected city treasurer in 1879, and had just been re-elected. His family consists of a wife and two children.

Miss Lou Street of Council Bluffs has been spending a few days in Omaha as the guest of Miss Claire Rustin.

Miss Melia Lehmer left for Detroit with her guest, Miss Lucy Genness, to return the visit.

The police tonight notified every liquor dealer that the new St. Louis law was to be in force beginning at midnight.

A. J. Simpson is advertising for the return of a large shepherd dog, black and yellow legs, which has been lost.

C. C. Houder is confined to his residence by illness.

Rev. J. O'Connell, the energetic and genial district preacher of the Protestant Episcopal church, is in town visiting his friends, and enjoying a much needed rest.

A. J. Patterson manager of the Western Union at Ogden, accompanied by his wife, are guests of Mrs. Porter.

Hon. J. M. Woolworth returned from Keokuk, Ia., where he has been engaged in arguing before Judges McCrary and Love of the United States court in a very important suit involving \$3,000,000.

Twenty Years Ago—

William G. Cummings of 67 South Sixteenth street reported that a burglar tried to enter his store by breaking through a window, but got nothing.

These procured licenses to marry on the last day of the year: Nye C. Bowen, Cedar Rapids, Neb., and May E. Austen, Omaha; Frank Seeholts and Sadie Anderson, Omaha; Charles Sandwig and Enger Skell, South Omaha; Joan W. Lewis, Blair, and Lillian Green, Florence; Ivery Thompson and Sarah M. Van Cleave, South Omaha.

Abe Lansing, for some time past with the Dewey & Stone furniture store, left for Europe to make a study of artistic decorating. He was accompanied by his family, to remain a considerable period.

Mrs. Fannie O'Linn, attorney from Chadron, was visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Mercer.

Frank R. Johnson was a witness in the federal court in the case of the Republican Newspaper company against the Northwestern Associated Press. He had been former part owner of the Republican, and testified that the Dispatch plant turned in by Major J. C. Wilcox as part purchase price for the Republican was worth between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

David W. Lincoln, only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lincoln, 3035 California street, died of diphtheria at the age of 5 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Doughton Reeves died at the age of 92 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred D. Jones, 2023 Wirt street. She had been one of the pioneers of Omaha and had enjoyed good health up to the very last, the end coming simply as the result of old age.

Ten Years Ago—

The shocking news that Joe Bartley had been unconditionally pardoned from the penitentiary by Ezra P. Savage, governor, reached the city. It was the governor's New Year gift to the man, who as state treasurer, had defaulted in the sum of over half a million dollars.

The governor took up three columns of newspaper space to explain why he let Bartley out.

Omaha closed the year with bank clearings of \$220,945,580 and building permits of \$1,230,200.

Mrs. Jane Allen, grandmother of Allen E. Goble and Herbert S. Crane, died at 815 North Forty-first avenue.

A modern fire engine house at Eleventh and Jackson streets was announced as a New Year gift to the city by Mayor Moore and the city council.

The report of Thomas H. McCague, receiver of the German Savings bank, from February 11 to December 23, 1901, was approved by Judge Fawcett of the district court. Joel W. West, attorney for the defunct bank, filed a bill in the court for \$2,500 for services.

Dr. Frederick F. Teal, superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Norfolk, was in the city and he planned on returning to Omaha to reside permanently February 1.

The subcommittee of five appointed by the committee of fifteen on the consolidation of a greater Omaha, reported its plans. They were for the consolidation of Omaha, South Omaha, Florence and Dundee in one city government. The committee was J. M. Woolworth, H. W. Yates, John L. Webster, T. J. Mahoney and J. H. Van Dusen.

Problem for the New Year.

Chicago Record-Herald.

During the last month one or two city councils have taken up a related matter, that of hash. Hash, one is inclined to think, is a more important concern than municipal. The latter is prominent chiefly during the holiday season, but the former is insistent the whole year through. In such circumstances the standardization of hash should no longer remain a municipal undertaking; it ought to become a federal one.

A Horrible Example.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Lightning Calculator Griffith, the psychological wonder, who puzzled the wise men of Harvard, has died of a ruptured blood vessel in the brain. Every boy in the land is ready to agree that it was high time mental arithmetic had its horrible example.

Towered with the Same Stick.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

England may not have much to learn as regards punitive expeditions into Naboth's vineyard, but she is under the restraints of civilization and will find it difficult to stomach a partnership in the killing of women and children.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Washington Post: A Boston pastor has laboriously drawn up a 100-point scale by which to find out if a baby is perfect, but an easier way is to ask its mother.

Springfield Republican: Archbishop Ireland celebrated Thursday, December 21, the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood. If it had been a matter of popular vote his name would doubtless have been added to the list of cardinals.

Baltimore American: A Massachusetts minister has issued a new set of commandments for wives. The women as yet are silent on the matter, which gives rise to uneasy suspicions that they are reticent by formulating another set for husbands.

St. Louis Republic: With a minister of the gospel soon to be brought to trial for murder, a movement is in progress in Massachusetts to have the legislature provide for secret hearings in such cases. Is this in the interest of morality or is it in defense of crime?

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The Rev. Frank W. Sanford, leader of the Holy Ghost and its society, gets ten years in the federal prison at Atlanta for causing the deaths of several persons on the yacht. We intend to be entirely reverent when we say that this is the man who dismissed his counsel on the ground that his defense was in God's hands.

St. Paul Globe: A woman who had been married for ten years and had a family of five children, was found dead in a rooming house. The police are investigating the case.

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